

THE EFFECT OF LOCAL CULTURE-BASED MATERIAL TO READING ABILITY OF THE EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

By NOER DODDY IRMAWATI

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THE EFFECT OF LOCAL CULTURE-BASED MATERIAL TO READING ABILITY OF THE EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to identify reading ability of students who were taught through local culture-based material, reading ability of students who were not taught through local culture-based material and to find out whether or not there is the significant effect of local culture-based material in improving reading ability of the eighth grade students of junior high school. The research was conducted at State Junior High School 9 Yogyakarta.

This was an experimental research. The steps were pre-test, treatment and post-test. The data were collected by using multiple choice tests in form of pre-test and post-test. Then, data were analyzed by using descriptive analysis and inferential analysis.

Based on descriptive analysis, the reading ability of the students who were taught by using local culture-based material were in good category with the mean of the group was 81.13. It is better than the students who were not taught using local culture-based material which the mean of the group was only 71.38. In line with it, the result of inferential analysis, showed by the result of ANCOVA with the probability value 0.000, it is lower than 0.05. Thus, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. It means that local culture-based material had significant effect in improving students' reading ability.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Local Culture-Based Material, Reading skill.

¹Mengajar di SMP

²Dosen UAD

A. Introduction

English is a foreign language which has four important language skills that should be developed and mastered by English of foreign language learners. One of the skills is reading. In general, people judge that reading is synonymous with learning, in the means of gaining information. Reading is the process of thinking, it is suggested by Burns, Ross and Roe (1984: 97), that is when a person is reading, and then someone is going to recognize the words that require interpretation of graphic symbols-cymbals. To fully understand a passage, one should be able to use the information to make a conclusion and read critically and creatively in order to understand figurative language, the author set goals, evaluate the ideas written by the author and use such ideas in the right situation. This whole process is a process of thinking.

Including students' local culture can motivates them to learn English more enthusiastic, it is proved by Fredrick's (2007) research which is found that in her EFL class, the Tajik students are more likely to be interested in learning English if the pedagogical materials presented to them are closer to their culture. The researcher want to identify how the effect of Indonesian local wisdom-based English material in improving students English ability especially reading skill.

Post and Rathet (1996: 3) argued that adopting a local culture in learning a foreign language such as English can enhance student motivation and allow for greater sensitivity to students' goal in learning the language.

1. Culture and Language Teaching

Mesthrie et.al (2009: 28) defined culture as the way of life of its members; the collection of ideas and habits which they learn, share and transmit from generation to generation.

Brown (1994: 164) mentioned that language is a part of culture, and culture is a part of language; the two are intricately interwoven so that one cannot separate the two without losing the significance of either language or culture.

2. Reading

De Boer and Dalman (1960:17) defined that reading is an activity which involves the comprehension and interpretation of ideas symbolized by written printed language. According to Brown (2010: 189-120), there are four types of reading, they are: Perceptive reading, selective reading, interactive reading and extensive reading.

Brown (2000: 327) divided teaching reading technique into three steps, they are pre-reading, while reading and post-reading.

Harmer (1998: 70) mentioned some principle of teaching reading as follows: (1) Reading is not passive skill; (2) Students need to be engaged with what they are reading; (3) Students should be encouraged to respond the context of a reading text, not just to the language; (4) Prediction is a major factor in reading; (5) Match the task to the topic; (6) Good teacher exploits reading text to the full.

B. Method

This research was a quasi-experimental study that was aimed to identify the effectiveness of using local culture-based material to improve students' reading ability at State Junior High School 9 Yogyakarta. In specific, this research is designed as *pretest-posttest control group design*.

1. Population

Population of this study was whole eighth grade students of State Junior High School 9 Yogyakarta.

2. Sample

The sample of this research was 2 of 6 class of the eighth grade students of State Junior High School 9 Yogyakarta which a class as the experimental group and the other as the control group. The sample is selected using cluster random sampling technique.

3. Research Instrument

In this research, the instrument was number of items of pre-test and post-test to collect the students' score that can be represent their reading ability before and after treatment. To find out whether the test item is applicable or not, the validity and reliability test is required.

a. Validity of Instrument

The validity was used to measure whether or not the test instrument is valid. According to Miller (2007: 1), validity is the extent to which the instrument measures what it purpose to measure. Pearson Product Moment was used to identify the validity of the test instruments. Instrument validity was analyzed by using SPSS 22. Based on the result of the try out test, 19 items are valid and 6 items are invalid. The valid number items were 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25. In other hand, items number 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 21 were invalid.

b. Reliability of Instrument

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2006: 157), reliability refers to the consistency of the scores obtained, how consistent they are for each individual from one administration of an instrument to another and one set items to another. To identify the reliability of the instrument of this research, try out is conducted on another class beside the experimental and control class. Another class is chosen to avoid bias of the instrument. The reliability test of the instrument is analyzed through Cronbach's alpha by using SPSS 22 and the result of reliability test is shown on the table below.

The Result of Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.686	25

The reliability coefficient was 0.686. While the qualification of the correlation coefficient suggested by Suharto (2006: 84) are as presented on the table below.

The Qualification of Correlation Coefficient

Reliability Coefficient	Reliability Category
0.800 up to 1.000	Very high
0.600 up to 0.799	High
0.400 up to 0.599	Fair
0.200 up to 0.399	Low
0.000 up to 0.199	Very low

Based on the qualification above, the reliability of the instrument (0.686) was in high category which is applicable to be used in collecting data.

c. Data Collecting Technique

6 The technique of data collecting used in this research was a multiple-choice test in the form of pre-test and post-test to identify the students' reading ability before and after treatment, respectively.

d. Data Analyzing Technique

The data in this research was analyzed using two techniques; descriptive analysis and inferential analysis. Descriptive analysis indicates general tendencies in the data (mean, mode, median), the spread of score (variance, deviation, and range), or a comparison of how one score relates to all others (Creswell, 2008: 190). Inferential analysis was directed to provide the answer if there was significant difference in teaching using local culture-based material and existing material. In this research, inferential analysis includes normality test, homogeneity test and hypothesis testing.

C. Result

1. Descriptive Analysis

The result of Descriptive analysis of both experimental and control group can be seen at the table below. 16

Descriptive Analysis of Pre-Test and Post-Test of Experimental Group and Control Group

Description	Group			
	Experimental		Control	
	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test
Mean	71.88	81.13	67.88	71.38
Standard deviation	15.558	9.651	12.128	9.644
Minimum	44	60	44	56
Maximum	92	96	88	88

Mean Difference	9.25	3.50
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2 From the table above, it is found that there is difference of mean improvement between experimental group and control group. The mean of experimental group increases 9.25 point, while the mean of 2 control group increase only 3.50 point. The difference also found in standard deviation between experimental group and control group where the standard deviation of experimental group decreases -5.907 point, while the standard deviation of control group decreases -2.484 point. There is also difference of minimum score improvement between both group, the minimum score of experimental group increases 16 point, while the minimum score of control group increases only 12 point. Both group also have different improvement of maximum score, the maximum score of experimental group increases 4 point while there is no improvement of control group.

2. Frequency Distribution

After the descriptive analysis of each group, the researcher identifies the frequency of each group. The researcher uses the conversion criterion by five scales to identify the frequency distribution of each group based on the value of ideal mean (MI) and ideal standard deviation (SDI). The value of ideal mean of each group is 50 and the value of ideal standard deviation is 17. The formula to categorize the score in each category is shown on the table below.

Conversion Criterion by Five Scales

Very Good	MI + 1.5 (SDI) up to Maximal Score 50 + 1.5 (17) up to 100 50 + 25.5 up to 100 75.5 up to 100
Good	MI + 0.5 (SDI) < 75.5 50 + 0.5 (17) < 75.5 50 + 8.5 < 75.5 58.5 < 75.5
Fair	MI - 0.5 (SDI) < 58.5 50 - 0.5 (17) < 58.5 50 - 8.5 < 58.5 41.5 < 58.5
Poor	MI - 1.5 (SDI) < 41.5 50 - 1.5 (17) < 41.5 50 - 25.5 < 41.5 24.5 < 41.5
Very Poor	Minimal Score < 24.5 0 < 24.5

Based on the conversion criterion by five scales, the frequency distribution of each group is presented on the table below.

Frequency Distribution of Post-Test Score

Category	Percentage Score of Pre-Test			
	Experimental		Control	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Very Good	24	75.0%	15	46.9%
Good	8	25.0%	15	46.9%
Fair	8	25.0%	2	6.3%
Poor	0	0%	0	0%
Very Poor	0	0%	0	0%

The table shows that there are 24 (75%) students of experimental group and 15 (46.9%) students of control group in very good category. 8 (25%) students of experimental group and 15 (46.9%) students of control group are in good category. 8 (25%) students of experimental group and 2 (6.3%) students of control group are in fair category. There is no student of both experimental group and control group in poor and very poor category.

3. Inferential Analysis

Inferential in this research includes normality test, homogeneity test and hypothesis testing.

a. Normality Test

The result of normality test is shown on the table below.

The Result of Normality Test

Group		Kolmogorov Smirnov			Decision
		Statistic	Df	Sig.	
Experimental	Pre-Test	0.145	32	0.087	Normal
Control	Pre-Test	0.133	32	0.160	Normal
Experimental	Post-Test	0.107	32	0.200	Normal
Control	Post-Test	0.153	32	0.055	Normal

From the table above, it is found that the probability (sig.) of data of pre-test of experimental group ($0.087 > 0.05$), so it is normally distributed. It is also found that the data of pre-test of control group is also distributed normally because the probability (sig.) is higher than α ($0.160 > 0.05$). The probability (sig.) of data of post-test of experimental group ($0.200 > 0.05$), so it is normally distributed. It is also found that the data of pre-test of control group is also distributed normally because the probability (sig.) is higher than α ($0.055 > 0.05$).

b. Homogeneity Test

The result of homogeneity test is presented by the table below.

The Result of Homogeneity Test

Test	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.	Decision
Pre-Test	3.453	1	62	0.068	Homogenous
Post-Test	0.151	1	62	0.699	Homogenous

From table above, it is found that the probability (sig.) of pre-test ($0.068 > 0.05$), so the data variance of pre-test is homogenous, and the probability (sig.) of post-test ($0.699 > 0.05$), so the data variance of post-test is also homogenous.

c. Hypothesis Testing

In this research, hypothesis testing was divided into two parts; they are comparison testing and hypothesis statistic testing.

I. Comparison Testing

Comparison testing is held to identify whether or not there is significance difference between the result of pre-test and post-test of control group, significance difference between the result of pre-test and post-test of experimental group. In this research, paired sample t-test is used in comparison testing. the result of comparison testing can be seen on the table below.

The Result of Paired Sample T-test

Paired Samples Test			
Group	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)

Pre-Test Exp - Post-Test Exp	-6.571	31	0.000
Pre-Test Control - Post-Test Control	-3.768	31	0.001

From the table above, it can be decided that there is significant difference between the result of pre-test and post-test of experimental group because the probability (sig.) $0.000 < 0.05$. While the probability (sig.) of the result of pre-test and post-test of control group ($0.001 < 0.05$) that shows there is significant difference between them.

II. Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis statistic testing is held to identify whether or not there is significance difference between the experimental group and control group after treatment so the research hypothesis will be answered. In this research, hypothesis statistic testing is held using ANCOVA. ANCOVA was chosen because the data are normally distributed and the variances are homogenous. The result of hypothesis statistic testing is shown on the table below.

The Result of ANCOVA					
Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: Post-Test					
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	6191,483 ^a	2	3095,741	171,592	0.000
Intercept	2554,777	1	2554,777	141,607	0.000
Pre	4670,483	1	4670,483	258,878	0.000
Group	826,039	1	826,039	45,786	0.000
Error	1100,517	61	18,041		
Total	379392,000	64			
Corrected Total	7292,000	63			

From the Table above, it is found that probability (sig.) 0.000 which is lower than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), so there is significant difference between the experimental group and control group after treatment. Thus, H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected.

D. Discussion

Based on the descriptive analysis, there are significant difference of the improvement of students' reading ability, where the students of experimental group who have the mean difference 9.25 has better improvement than then students of control group who have the mean difference only 3.50. It shows that the students taught using local culture-based material have better improvement than the students taught using existing material.

Based on the inferential analysis, there is significant difference between the students who taught using local culture-based material and the students taught using existing material in improving their reading ability. It is shown by the result of t -test which can be seen that the probability (sig.) is 0.000 lower than 0.05 , it means that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that the local wisdom-based material is more effective to be used to improve students' reading ability than the existing material.

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